754 278 we are already familiar.

Another mixture consisted of ground mica, a toad, and ground snake fangs.

The red nsŭ̌ usually contains:

1. Lygosoma fernandi Burt. (see above);
2. a red crab from the forest (nkŏ̤ńělę kə̤'dă) (1); [825]

1. The animal is supposed to make a sound that is reproduced by ẍə̤̄, ẍə̤̃.

3. a kind of scorpion (nsĭ̤sa), ground;
4. a chameleon, ground;
5. Mucuna pruriens D.C. (see above).

The black nsŭ̌ contains:

1. ngō-akɑ́k or ekə̤̄l-akɔ́k, fungus soil dried and ground;
2. akṳ̆n, a fungus growth that lives under water, which is supposed to be very poisonous;
3. nlṓńo ngüēn, a centipiede which is greatly feared because of its poison. [825]

The preparation of nsŭ̌ is carried out in the most ingenious manner by expert medicine men. For this purpose, the men sew [287] for themselves a special suit made of the bark of the ondŭ́m tree [292] (Fig. 50). This suit resembles a long shirt and leaves only the head and hands exposed; these parts of the body are then rubbed [824] with an extract of Heckeria subpeltata (Wild.) Kunth (abŏ́mĕdzə̆́ń), [751] principally in order to protect them against the very poisonous hairs of the Mucuna that fly about. With this preparation, the poison mixers proceed to pound the dried components in a pot and and to mix them by stirring. For this purpose they use a long stick so that they can stay as far away as possible from the poisonous mixture. Indeed, they go even further and call upon old leprous [731] persons to collect and pour the poison into little horns or bags [759] (Fig. 51), since in their case it would not matter if in the process they were to become sick or even die.